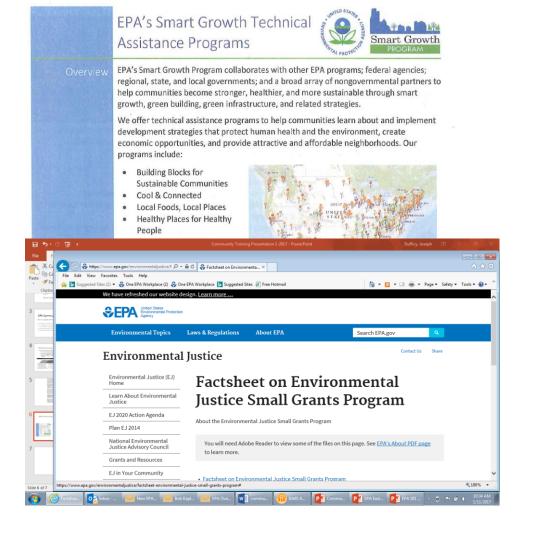
US Environmental Protection Agency

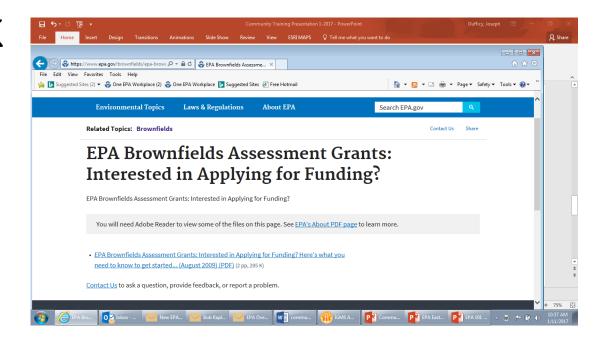
Community Programs and Services

EPA's primary mission is to: Protect Human Heath, Welfare and the Environment.

This Region's industrial history and legacies make it a "target rich" environment.

- EPA has 4 types of programs working to achieve the mission:
 - 1) Regulatory, permit-based—RCRA, CAA, CWA
 - 2) Enforcement/compliance assistance—TSCA, RCRA, CAA, CWA
 - 3) Response programs to deal with spills, emergencies and legacy contamination—Superfund, GLLA
 - 4) Voluntary and grant programs to address non-threatening environmental conditions, and provide direct financial and/or technical assistance for infrastructure and local decision making--SRF Grants, the newly announced WIFA grants, Brownfields, EJ Grants, Smart Growth, Children's Health...
- The first 3 constitute our "core programs." The latter includes many of our community programs.





Q. Ok— so how much direct assistance are we talking about?

A. If we add up all the likely and probable Community Program dollars from Brownfields and EJ and Smart Growth, etc —it probably comes to about 20-25M per year on average...with BF being something like 90% of that amount.

And what is the reality?

Last year we were able to fund about 18% of our Brownfield proposals—and we have "received" a 35% budget cut over the last 5 yrs.

To be effective, we need to be more strategic, we need to work in partnership with many entities.

EPA's Community work is therefore grounded in concepts of Sustainability and Environmental Justice—and the realization that all our actions and decisions have Environmental, Economic and Social factors that must be accounted for…even if they have not been in the past.

It is collaborative. No single entity has the capacity nor all answers.

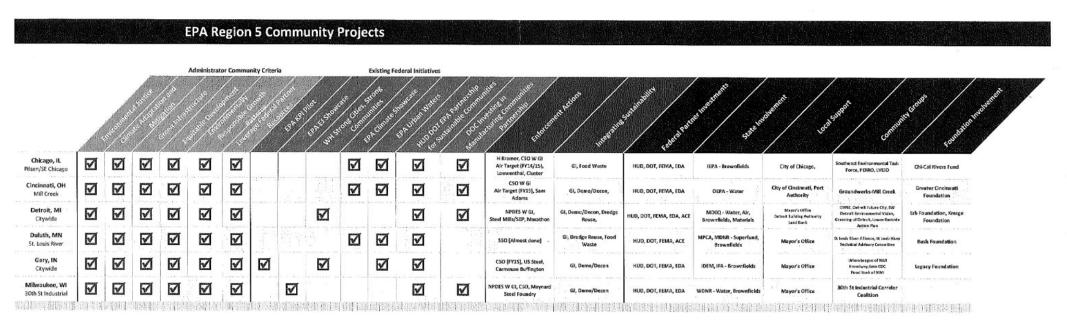
Projects are designed to establish local leadership and momentum—after EPA's project phase ends.

There are typically 4 Phases or areas of our Community work:

- 1) Assessment of Community needs-often with interviews
- 2) a. Identification of short, intermediate and long-term goals
 - b. Identification of pilot projects to attain those goals
- 3) Securing/identifying necessary funding
- 4) Building/enhancing local capacity.

How are communities selected?

- Basic Community selection Criteria:
 - Is the community disproportionately impacted?
 - Does the community have existing Fed/EPA investments to leverage?
 - Is there an established relationship? Is there a local champion?
 - Is the state a willing and capable partner, or are there other entities that can help provide capacity such as a foundation or 501c3...



EPAs most recent Community initiative is Making a Visible Difference (MVD)

Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Gary and Milwaukee were selected based upon the previous criteria. We also participated in ongoing SC2 efforts in Flint and Rockford.

For MVD, EPA established a Community Resources Network (CRN) which provided around \$25M in direct funding and technical assistance. Regional programs offered up resources as well.

Region 5 received **\$3M** in new funding, which combined with existing funds of **\$3M** and significant amounts of staff time has lead to **\$18M** in additional funding and project support to those communities.

If we add Rockford and Flint into the mix, our existing investment go up another \$4M and the leveraged Total approaches \$50M.

The CRN is open for new communities and requests.

Region 5 ARD Resources

Enabling Community Capacity Building

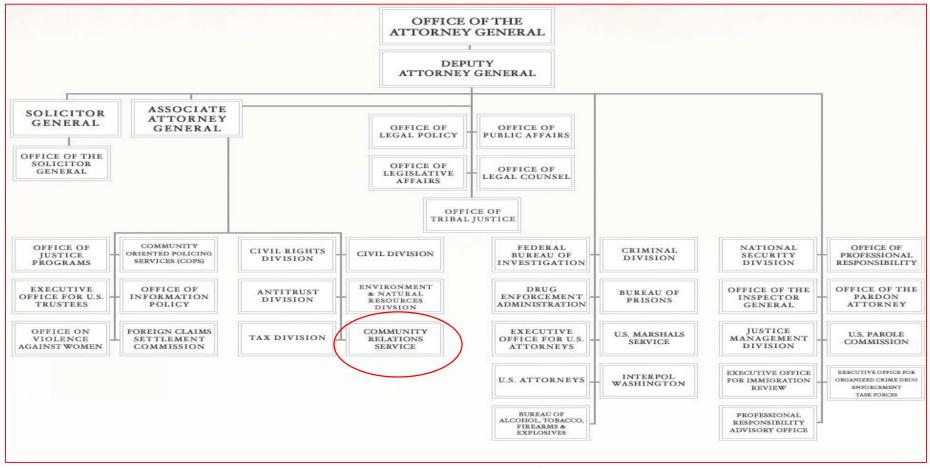
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	Air Toxics and Assessment Branch (ATAB):
	Air Monitoring and Data Analysis (AMAS)
	promote citizen science
	deploy Next Gen instr∯nents around neighborhoods and facilities of concern
	educate communities on air data trends and how regulations inform the existing
	Federal Reference Methods (FRM) monitoring network
	Indoor and Voluntary Programs (IVPS):
	provide outreach on indoor air quality (mold, environmental tobacco smoke, indoor
	asthma triggers, radon, VOCs) to community groups, schools, child care facilities, and or
	health care workers
	provide outreach to communities focused on radon, environmental education, grants
	resources
	provide training on Healthy Homes - Indoor Air Plus and Retrofit Protocols for Home
	Energy Upgrades
	provide Tools for Schools program and technical assistance
	provide ENERGY STAR outreach, including energy benchmarking and ENERGY STAR
	certified products

US Department of Justice

Community Relations Service

Community Relations Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



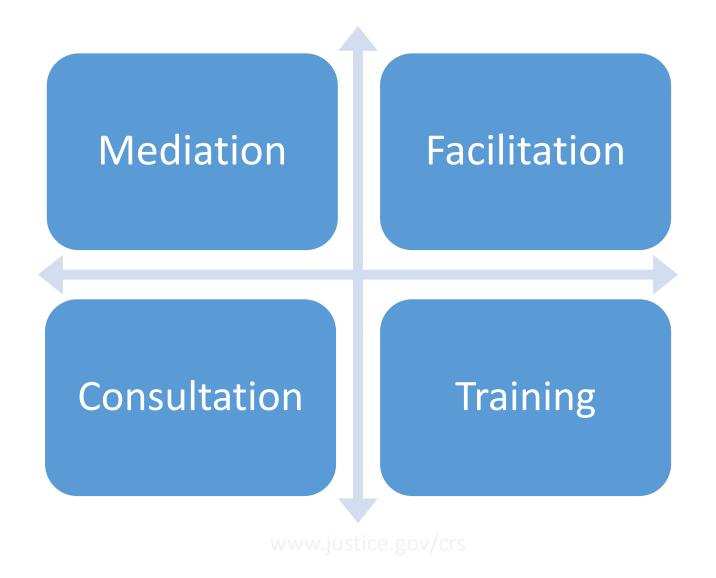
Community Relations Service

Civil Rights Act of 1964,
 Title X

 Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate
 Crimes Prevention Act of 2009



CRS Services (Free and Confidential)



DOJ Grants and Services

DOJ/Office of Justice Programs-

http://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm

DOJ COPS Office – https://cops.usdoj.gov/gr ants

DOJ Office on Violence Against Women –

https://www.justice.gov/ovw/grant-programs

DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

https://www.ojjdp.gov/funding/funding.html

US Department of Labor

Clay Webb

Federal Project Officer - Workforce Development Specialist

Employment and Training Administration

(312) 596-5538

Webb.Clay@DOL.gov

Department of Labor (DOL-ETA)

ETA- Employment & Training Administration

 The mission of ETA is to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the U.S. labor market by providing high quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through state and local workforce development systems.

Economic Development

- Economic Growth
- Reduce poverty, increase family incomes

Workforce Development

- Sister of Economic Development
- Labor
 - More jobs, lower unemployment
 - Better jobs, higher wages

Department of Labor (DOL-ETA)

Skills

- Education
 - GED, High School Equivalency, H.S. Diploma
 - Literacy & Numeracy Gains
- Training
 - Basic skills Soft Skills
 - Certificates, Credentials, Associates Degrees
 - Short-term to 2-year training programs

Return On Investment (ROI) example:

- 1st Year
 - \$3,000 in one year to train participant
 - \$20,000 yr job ~15% tax bracket =\$3,000 tax return to govt.
- 2nd Year = get growth economically, GNP, productive citizen

Department of Labor (DOL-ETA)

Formula Funds:

- Appropriated thru States and Territories via Workforce System
 - Formally was the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998
 - (WIOA) Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (effective July 1, 2015)
 - Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)
 - Example: Factory closes down, get Rapid Response Assistance

Competitive Discretionary Demonstration Funds:

- Eligible Agencies
 - Education Institutions: ex: Community & Technical Colleges
 - Non-profits
 - Workforce Development
 - Education
 - Training
 - Reentry
 - (AJC)s American Job Center(s)
 - And others

Types of DOL -ETA Discretionary Grants

Target Populations: Adult

Youth

Dislocated Workers

1. H-1B

- H1B visas paid by employers
- Flexible program directed funding

2. YouthBuild

Out of school youth ages 16-24

3. Re-entry

Adult, Youth, Intermediary organizations